that with these we find that the same species of parasite will affect all of the species of the same genus. He further spoke of Caratomus, a supposed Chalcidid parasite of Termes, and of its European and American distribution, and asked as to the European distribution of *Termes flavipes*.

Mr. Schwarz replied that *flavipes* was introduced many years ago into the greenhouse at Schönbrunn, and that it was originally described from specimens taken in this greenhouse. He was not aware, however, whether it had spread from this point in Europe. In North America *T. flavipes* occurs throughout the austral and transition regions and in northern California. As to inquilines, only very small colonies of termites are likely to be transported from one country to another, and as inquilines occur usually only in main nests, it is not likely that they would be transported, therefore the occurrence or non-occurrence of inquilines is likely to be good evidence of the question of the original home of a species.

The following paper was presented for publication in the Proceedings:

A POD-INHABITING LONGICORN FOUND AT THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

By F. H. Chittenden and M. L. Linell.

Among the Coleoptera collected by Mr. Chittenden at the World's Columbian Exposition, there was one of peculiar interest biologically in being the first longicorn, to our knowledge, breeding in a seed or seed-pod. Two perfect adults and a few fragments were taken from jars containing the pods of one or more species of Enterolobium, a leguminous plant native to Paraguay.

These pods are reniform, about three inches or more long and nearly as wide, from a quarter to three-eighths of an inch thick, and of a woody consistency. A large proportion of the pods showed the exit holes of the beetles, all but a few having escaped before the pods were placed on exhibition, and it is not unlikely that the longicorn began breeding in them while they were still green. Some of the pods which were cut open contained specimens of the beetles which had died in their cells. Most of the pods had been extensively tunnelled, the castings of the borer presenting the same stringy appearance as those of a true wood-boring cerambycid. One of these pods which was preserved intact contains four exit holes distributed at nearly equal

distances upon the concave, and probably under, surface of the pod along its outer margin. The exit holes are oval in shape, about two-thirds as broad as long, and present such a great variation in size that we may expect to find a nearly similar variation in the beetle. The smallest exit hole measures 5mm. in length; the largest is double that size. It should be mentioned in passing that a Bruchus of unknown identity breeds in the seeds of the same plant.

The species agrees in all essential characters with the genus Baryssinus of Bates,* differing from the genus Lepturgus† of the same author in the ciliate antennæ, and with centrobasal carina on the elytra. As the species has very evidently not hitherto been described, the following specific description is appended:

BARYSSINUS LEGUMINICOLA Linell n. sp.

Body broad, ferruginous, densely covered with fine sericeous cinereous pubescence. Antennæ twice as long as body, sparsely ciliate beneath, joints 3 to 11 paler at base, infuscate at apex. Front quadrangular. Thorax with lateral spines slightly behind middle, strong, very acute; sides rounded and convergent in front of the spines, strongly constricted behind them; discs uneven, but without any distinct callosities, maculate with light brown and golden pubescence and two larger dark brown spots anteriorly; a line of coarse black punctures along the basal constriction, along the apical margin, around the tubercles, and a few scattered ones on the disc each side of the median line. Scutellum large, truncate at apex. Elytra broad, sides straightly convergent from the base, rounded at apical fourth, apices truncate with sutural angles rounded, external angles subacute; disc with a broad semicircular depression before middle, maculate with smaller and larger brownish black spots, and some golden spots, mostly collected in a strongly angular, transverse fascia across the middle; centrobasal ridges distinct, crested with black hairs; punctures muricate at base, coarser and denser on the flattened surface behind the crests and humeri and gradually finer and obsolete towards apex. Ventral surface uniform in color. Last dorsal segment slightly produced beyond elytra, emarginate at apex (♀). Legs brown, annulated with pale ferruginous on base of femora, middle of tibiæ and base of metatarsus.

Dimensions.—Length 8.5 mm. Width 3.5 mm.

Habitat.—Paraguay. Described from a single example, probably female, taken at the Columbian Exposition in November, 1893. Type No. 1025 in the U. S. Nat. Museum collection.

* Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 1864, ser. 3, vol. XIII, p. 43.

† This is the correct spelling l. c. 1863, vol. XII, p. 367.